

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1831.

NO. 30.

Dutch Bolting CLOTHS.

KEPT constantly for sale at the Old Stand of Jos. HARROD, CORNER OF EXCHANGE and MIDDLE-STREET, at the importers prices by S. K. WHITMORE.

S. K. WHITMORE HAS just opened a prime assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS; consisting of Sup. Blk., Brown, Blue, Olive and Mixt Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Flannels;

PRINTS of all colors and prices;—Sheetings; Shirts; Linens; Hosiery, &c. &c.

The above will be offered at the lowest prices for cash. Portland, Dec. 22. 6w28

REMOVAL.

HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his friends in the country, that he has removed below—to Store No. 3, Mitchell's buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lincoln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana, Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference, acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes not to be tardy in appreciating the true substance, relative to the interest of both Shop-keeper and his customers

50 Bales and Cases

FRESH

Dry Goods,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE BY

HENRY POOR;

CONSISTING OF PLAIDS, CAMBLETS, Lace Veils, nice CALICOES, Blk. Sattins, Twill'd SILKS, Synshaws and elegant Changeable Silks, Merino Circassians; great stock

BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS, Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces cheap, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons, &c. &c. —ALSO—

1500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GEESE

FEATHERS;

2000 lbs. RUSSIA, do. 10 PIECES ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shirts, &c. making a better assortment than usually kept by the subscriber at any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, Full'd CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be received in exchange for goods, and a liberal advance will be given on last year's prices. H. POOR. Portland, Oct. 23. 10w19

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdks;—Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirts, and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and Vesting Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above. Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

WANTED,

IMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 12,000 First rate SHINGLES; 200 Bushels WHEAT; 200 " CORN; 200 " OATS; 100 " RYE. Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c. Jan. 1, 1831.

POETRY.

THE PARTING YEAR.

I pour no sad farewell to thee
Thou parting year,
I wretched thy cradle merrily,
For the promise of joyous days to be,
And wreaths shall deck thy bier.

Why should we sigh for such as thou
While hearts are warm,
Thy sunny days are over now,
I cannot love that withered brow,
With its chilly shade and storm.

I blest thee for the summer hours,
That came in glad,
And dancing streams, and rosy bowers,
But thou hast trampled on the flowers,
And now farewell to thee.

Yet I will bid thee peace, thou year,
For what has been,
For though thy flower decked paths are rear,
Yet hearts are clinging round us here,
In all their summer green.

And no unkind farewell, could one,
As thus we part,
We'll hang a pledge thy brow upon,
To the memory of the loved ones gone,
And the true ones, heart by heart.

[From the Christian Mirror.]

TO A CHILD ON HIS SEVENTH BIRTH DAY.

'Tis thy natal day
Fair child, and thou
Art bright and gay—
With sunny brow.

Thy little heart
Is bounding high;
No bitter smart
To thee comes nigh.

Thy pearly way
Is paved with joy—
And pleasures play
About thee, boy.

Then early bow
To God, in prayer—
And then wilt thou
His blessing share.

He'll guide thee through
This vale of tears—
Thy strength renew,
And calm thy fears;

And at its end,
Thy journey o'er,
Will be thy friend
Forevermore.

D. C. C.

CHRISTMAS-DAY, 1830.

MISCELLANY.

STORMS AND SUNSHINE; OR, THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

"Good unexpected, evils unforeseen,
Appear by turns, as fortune shifts the scene."

THAT misfortunes apparently the most severe, and accidents the most unpleasant, may and do sometimes lead to prosperity, are not unfrequently followed by events the happiest, is here exemplified; but, perhaps, the little story I am going to detail, may prove that seeming evils produce real good, and are the foundation of our most permanent blessings.

HENRY ARNOLD was a native of the Province of Massachusetts, and was settled in one of its first commercial towns; but to transact business on a more extensive plan, he left his affairs on this side of the Atlantic with his partner, and embarked for England; he there married a very amiable woman, became the father of three fine children, and was for many years a very successful and flourishing merchant. After the revolution in America, his business in the United States was closed, and he considered himself a subject, and almost a son of Great Britain. But from foreign failures the credit of his house was much injured, and fearful of being considered a dishonest man, he sold out of the concern, gave up many of his former luxuries, and determined to live upon his income.

In the summer of the year 1790, he found himself obliged to return to his native country. By the death of an uncle a large and valuable estate had devolved on him; but the loss of the original instrument of conveyance subjected him either to the loss of the property or a very expensive law-suit. The case had been protracted for several years, and he found he must appear in person to assert his right, which had, by several losses in the banking-house, in which he had invested his money, become of more consequence than when his uncle died.

When he determined upon a voyage, which appeared to him so dangerous, it was his determination to leave his family behind him, but Mrs. Arnold said, "whither thou goest, there will I go, and if I increase your cares, I shall at least share your dangers." The son had just entered college; the eldest daughter had resided principally with her aunt, a sister of her mother's, who

lived on her estate, twenty miles from London, and, though tenderly attached to her, would not let her parents and sister cross the Atlantic without her. The best of their furniture and moveables being disposed of, it was with their two daughters, Cornelia and Emma, and one man servant, who had lived with them a number of years, they embarked from Liverpool, in the Mary, for Boston.

It is not my design to describe the horrors of a voyage at that season of the year, but it was the first of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, before they made a port, and then it was one very remote from their destination. Sea-sickness, boisterous weather and anxiety of mind, all concurred to render the ocean the most disgusting of all the elements, and they concluded to prosecute the rest of their way by land.

Mr. Arnold had brought a very good travelling carriage and two horses with him; the noble animals were apparently as much pleased to find themselves on terra firma as their master. The ladies wearing apparel, a liquor case, with a small quantity of tea and sugar, were packed up in as small a compass as possible, and leaving the rest of their baggage with Capt. Frazier, who was detained by adverse winds, they set out upon their journey; the first day was clear but cold, and though the ground was frozen and rather rough, the travelling was much better than they expected; and as the moon was nearly at the full, they did not put up till late in the evening. The inns at that period, presented a very different appearance from what they now do; dirty rooms, bad beds, and food wretchedly cooked, gave them but a poor opinion of the comforts of Maine; and they arose very early in the morning, determined to push on as fast as possible.

This day was entirely different from the one preceding;—a cold northeast wind, the sky veiled with dense and threatening clouds, filled them with a thousand undefined fears; and these fears too were much increased by the information of the tavern keeper, who told them they could not find a resting place, even for half an hour, before travelling ten miles; that the roads were bad, and would soon be worse, as a snow storm was coming on. A short time confirmed his conjectures, and when they stopped at the ten miles stage, it commenced snowing and they found it was near twelve o'clock; five miles farther on, they called at a farmer's door and received provender for the horses; the cleanliness of the house and the obliging disposition of the family would have induced them to remain there, if Mr. Arnold had not recollected that as the courts would commence sitting in a few days, at which his important cause was to be tried, it would be necessary to proceed with as little delay as possible, they again seated themselves in the carriage. As they were leaving the door, the kind hearted farmer proposed supplying them with something to eat, as he said he did not think they could procure a decent repast within twenty miles. Appalled at this information, a pork steak with some sausages and a loaf of good bread, with a bottle of cream, were procured; with this seasonable supply they commenced their journey, and though the wind had increased, and the snow continued to fall in thick clouds, they proceeded on their way, till increasing darkness convinced them that night was approaching. At a very poor hut they were told, that six miles farther on a good tavern would be found, and they proceeded according to the direction they received; not a single building of any kind reared its head to say the weary traveller might find rest or shelter; they were not cheered by the barking of a dog or the chattering of any domestic animals; not a single light gave any symptom of a habitation, and they continued on their weary way, though it was much obstructed by the vast quantities of snow that still continued falling in great abundance, when in a momentary cessation, the driver declared he could discern a large house upon an eminence they were approaching. The hopes of all the little party were cheered by the supposition that this was the inn, or if not, that accommodation might be obtained for the night.

"I shall be very glad on account of John and the horses," said Cornelia. "Cornelia forgets her parents and her sister, in her concern for John and the horses," replied Emma. "Not so, my dear sister, I shall be thankful to see us all by a good warm fire, but the horses are tired, and John is exposed to this dreadful storm."

"Cornelia will never forget any of her duties, and I hope has courage to submit to any inevitable evils," cried the father. "Till now," replied Cornelia, "I never knew the duty of resignation; I have never had any evils to encounter, nor sorrows to endure, and now when beginning to suffer, if I am to sacrifice

the feelings of humanity, I should deserve any evil that could befall me."

They had now, with no small effort of the horses, ascended the hill, and at this moment the wheels of the carriage gave way, and a sudden stop was put to their farther progress. Mr. Arnold found it necessary for them all to alight, in the vain hope of getting the vehicle upright; the snow was now knee deep, yet finding his efforts impossible, he proposed that they should endeavor to walk the remainder of the way, as the house was now in full view. It appeared surrounded with barns and out houses, and their hopes were renovated by a prospect of shelter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[From the Pittsburg Mercury.]

THE PANTHER HUNTER.

BY WILLIAM PLATT.

On the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna lived, some years ago, an individual whose life seemed to have been devoted to the woods and the stream. He had grown old in the forest, but like the aged and knotty oak a vestige still remained of his antiquity and hardihood.—When I saw him first, he reminded me of a dilapidated and deserted fortress, decaying, but still strong. I courted his acquaintance, and many is the time that I have warmed myself, during the dreary winter months, at the bright fire the industry of age had kindled. I loved this old man, but that love could not have originated in pity for his misfortunes—no, he was happy as the spring birds; the only regret he ever expressed was that the "clearings" around had driven away the game. He was himself the pioneer of the forest, and civilization had deprived him of half its charms, yet he would tell over the tales of his eventful life, and weep and laugh as he recounted them. "Oh," said he once to me, "I have seen the foot-prints of the Indian and the panther, where now the fields are white with the harvest; they both passed away with the wilderness, and my own gray head will soon lie down in the dust—I must not murmur—yet I shall be the last who has witnessed Nature on this spot in her simple grandeur, but if I could once again exhibit a panther skin as the trophy of my age, I could forget even that." There was something so pathetic in the manner this was uttered—something so melancholy in this idea, that it was in vain I attempted a reply; it was an all absorbing thought, and I gave the wings of fancy to the reflection—it might have been prophetic of the old man's end, for on the next day the villagers were aroused by a report that a panther had been seen in the neighborhood. His eyes brightened at the intelligence—he seemed to have shaken off his years, and I shall never forget the firmness of his step as he shouldered his rifle with the hope of gaining the trophy he desired.—"I'll find the creature," said he, "I can go to the spot, and if an old man's eyes do not fail him, I shall have an easy task—but there's no knowing what may take place, they are dangerous animals." I wished him success, and he departed, accompanied only by his dog.

The day was fast waning away, and the shade of surrounding trees enveloped the watchful hunter as he paced the margin of an almost inaccessible ravine, eager to discover his prey; but the panther appeared not, and he began to fear he was doomed to watch in vain. At length, he leaned his rifle against a tree, and commenced partaking a scanty repast he had provided; all was still around him—his dog lay quietly by his rifle—a few yards beyond him the clear and sparkling waters of the West Branch might be seen meandering in loveliness beneath a craggy bank or precipice, lifting itself toward the skies more than a hundred feet. Thitherward the hunter strayed, looking upon the stream and the valley below crimsoned with the rays of the setting sun, while thought of other days chased one another across his brain as summer clouds cast their flickering shadows over a harvest field. He was aroused from his lethargy by a rustling in the shubbery near him, and turning, he beheld a panther cross his path. He shuddered, for his rifle still leaned against the tree where he had left it, and the panther was between him and the tree.—"Oh God!" he cried, "be thou merciful to me." The animal seemed to have observed, and, springing into a tree, with a growl now surveyed the horror stricken hunter while his fiery gaze made him recoil to the very brink of the precipice. He cast his eyes over the abyss—there was no retreat—death stared him in the face on either, and he gave himself up to the hopelessness of despair. Yet there might be hope: he held his knife open in one hand, whilst unconscious of what he did, he firmly grasped a small sapling in the other; his dog however, instead of relieving his fears, only excited them, irritating his foe by an angry bark, as it lay crouched upon a limb like a cat ready to spring upon her prey, but still that

spring was delayed, as if it felt conscious that its prey was sure, and a pleasure in holding its victim in terrific suspense. At length, ripping up the bark, with a ferocious and quick growl, expanding itself, sprang through the air towards its victim. The hunter, who had eagerly watched its motions, with a shriek of horror sprang aside, but fortunately held to the sapling with an almost convulsive grasp.—The sharp claws of the animal fixed in his clothing seemed nigh to have carried him headlong with it over the dread abyss—for a moment it seemed that the panther would recover its footing, but with an intuitive presence of mind the old man with his knife ripped asunder his clothing, and it fell from crag to crag marking the sharp projection of rocks with its blood, till the welcome sound of its fall to the earth struck on his ears as joyfully as the sounds of liberty to a captive. He rushed forward to his rifle, fearful perhaps that life was not yet extinct in his enemy. Soon however, the contents of his piece was lodged in the head of his foe, while a prayer went up to heaven from his lips in gratitude for his preservation.

The hunter exhibited his trophy, but the terror and toil had been too great—his age could not endure it, and his remains now rest in the earth near the scene of his terrific achievements.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Extracts from the Speech of Harrison G. Otis, on the evening preceding the late Election of Representative in Congress from Boston.

While therefore I perceive no glimpse of returning prosperity to this city in the Free Trade system fallaciously so called, her prospects are gratifying and cheering in her connection with the protecting system. This alone will invigorate what remains to us of foreign trade, and substitute a better trade for what we have lost. In contemplating the advantages of foreign trade, we are apt to forget that the United States are a world in themselves, and that they may carry on a trade with each other which has all the characteristics and possess all the advantages of foreign trade. The United States abound in the varieties of soil and productions which distinguish different nations and lead them to exchange commodities by commercial intercourse—Reciprocal voyages between North and South, are essentially foreign voyages. A ship destined for Cuba makes a foreign voyage strictly so called—she passes by Cuba, and sails for New Orleans, which is not considered as a foreign voyage.—Yet wherein is the difference? She may carry out a cargo adapted to either of those markets and may return from either with the same produce she would take in at the other. Here is employment for the ship, experience for the sailor, and demand for the labor of the ship builder and all connected with her repairs and outfits, as much in one case as the other, but in the farthest voyage no protecting duties are paid out or home. Thus the coasting voyage differs from the foreign voyage only in name, while the advantages of the former, are comparatively greater. The extent to which this trade may be carried, if domestic manufactures are sustained is incalculable. It would become a substitute for those branches of foreign trade which we cannot prosecute to advantage, and stimulate such as may still be profitably followed. The impulse already given to this business by the establishment of manufactures is prodigious. I am credibly informed that the freights of Cotton by the manufactures of a single village the present year will be forty thousand dollars—and the freight of the manufactured goods may be estimated at fifteen thousand. This all goes into the pocket of the ship owner. These cargoes are landed and re-shipped from our wharves, stored in our warehouses, handled and carried by our porters and truckmen. I learn also that the principal revenue of the most busy pier in this city is already derived from manufactured goods, and the materials imported for their fabrication. It would be interesting and instructive if any competent merchant would write the adventures of a bale of cotton as a counterpart to "the adventures of a mine," and state in detail the hands through which it passes leaving a profit in all, the whole of which remains in the pockets of our citizens and in our own country. Let him take it from the time of its shipment, until it passes into the loom, calculate the four-fold enhancement of its value by the labor bestowed on it, and pursue it in its new form till it reaches the consumer and is made up for use. Let him calculate the variety of industry which it puts in motion, including the supplies of food and small stores for those concerned in its transport and manipulation, and it will be forthwith perceived that from the producer to the consumer, (both inclusive) it is a source of profit to some individual of every trade and active calling, in town

and country. Let him set against this any injurious result fairly deduced from a protecting duty and it will appear altogether insignificant. If this disposition is not made of the bale of cotton, it would be sent from Europe to a southern port. The ship owner might acquire from the freights something more than in the supposed case. But the other advantages would go to enrich the operatives of Manchester and their employers. The manufactured article is returned to Boston and that too pays wharfage and storage, and truckage to a less amount, and admit (for the arguments sake,) it comes somewhat cheaper. But how shall it be paid for? The economists answer that no nation can import an amount exceeding its exports in value, and therefore there must be an equivalent in some mode paid in exports for whatever is imported. If this were universally true as a maxim, it would only follow that both imports and exports would diminish in a country whose productions are not received by the nations she trades with, on terms that will indemnify the grower and exporter, and enable him to import the foreign article he needs. It is no consolation to inform us that we can buy no more than we can pay for, when we have nothing that will be taken in payment on saving terms. But this principle is not always practically true. A nation for a series of years may continue to import more than it exports, and run in debt for the balance—and at last pay day and bankruptcy come together. Such was the course of business in some parts of the United States before the revolutionary war. Their substance being virtually mortgaged to British creditors.—It was so here, immediately after the war. The peculiar state of the world which soon followed alone saved this town from poverty and decay. I remember when a subscription was instituted among the inhabitants to build four ships in order to give bread to the mechanics. One of the ships was sacrificed for less than her cost, and the others rotted in the docks for want of employment. To this condition we must come again, unless a stimulus be given to commerce by means of manufactures and we can live without exhausting our resources and starving our own laborers to feed those of other nations. He who possesses property, the disposal whereof will enable him to satisfy all his wants, lives under a happier star, though he purchases not all at the cheapest rate, than he who could buy cheaper if he had wherewith to make payment, but for want of it cannot buy at all. It is manifestly more eligible for the farmer who has corn or provisions to dispose of, to exchange for necessary articles or the product of mechanical labor at home, than to retain them in his granary to perish, because the articles required could be had cheaper beyond seas, where his produce cannot be received in payment or exchange.

Such is the reply which common sense will make and rest satisfied with, to all paradoxical dogmas of the Free Trade oracles. And such is the fact which our own experience justifies. The success of the American System, under the most adverse circumstances, so far as it has proceeded, is triumphant. The struggles it has been doomed to encounter, in its cradle with the British Serpent has proved the strength of its nerve and sinew. The efforts to obstruct its progress by intimidation, by calumny, by inadequate legislation, by fraudulent evasions, by deluging the market with foreign goods, and holding over its heads perpetual threatenings to break it down. All these things show the strength of its intrinsic energy, of the fortitude of its adherents, and of the public sentiments in its favor. All the predictions of its opponents have failed. Individually engaged in these enterprises, have in many instances sustained loss. And the complexion of the manufacturing interest was sad indeed for a time under the combined pressure of opposition at home and abroad. Still the public gained. Prices continued to fall. The revenue to increase, manufactures to improve, until at length the clouds are passing away. And those who the last year were pitted, for not listening to the voice of the Free traders, as a ruined race, are now pronounced as incorporated Nadobs. But the sober fact is that New England has demonstrated her capability of becoming a manufacturing country, and thus securing to herself a compensation for the partiality of nature to some other places. And of consequence if not paralyzed by her own children, domestic industry will increase until the capital employed in it shall speedily yield an ordinary profit, and no more, and the manufactured article be sold at its minimum price.

Look, Sir, for a moment at the attitude of this nation. An occasion has presented itself in which almost for the first time, New England (in a great measure united herself,) has found herself acting in concert with a majority of the people of the United States. They have calculated as they were justified in doing, upon our steady adhesion to a policy in which they believe, and justly, we can alone be rescued from impoverishment. What a picture of fickleness and insignificance should we exhibit in

suddenly flinching from a cause which is at least as much ours as theirs, at the moment when victory has declared in our favor.

I never expected in the vicissitudes of parties and opinions to live to the day, when in this city or in this part of the country, men of character and talent would permit themselves to countenance the strange doctrine, that manufacturers and mechanics are distinct orders, and that the former should be regarded with jealousy by the other. This is in other words affirming that one class of mechanics has interests irreconcilable with another class. But the two interests are one and indivisible. They have always been so considered. They have invariably acted together. There may be here and there a trade which from its long establishment has taken root and might sustain itself without discriminating duties. But there is hardly any trade which has made the experiment—and few that could yet do it without risk. Almost every one of them is now and ever has been in some measure protected. And while gentlemen in this quarter of the country may be credited on their assurance of having no intention to change the laws as relate to these, we know that elsewhere the opinion is held and avowed, that protection should be withdrawn from every sort of manufacture. That it is repugnant to the constitution, and that "our workshops should be in Europe." Such undoubtedly is the design of the opposition at the South, and such is its tendency here, however contrary to the wish or expectation of its leaders. Let the point be carried as relates to the late acts, and no mechanic can enjoy the moral certainty of being able to follow his vocation many years.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, I regard the decision of this election, (not as it affects the great cause which I believe is safe without our aid—but) in its aspect upon the honor and credit of this city, as more important than were their votes on the proposal to ratify the Declaration of Independence first, and the Federal Constitution afterwards. For on those occasions, doubts might have been well entertained of the events of those perilous experiments by the best and most intelligent citizens,—but in our case the experiment has been tried and the consummation known. We realize "what prophets" and patriots desired to see, "and died without the sight;" and the inquiry now is whether we shall endeavor in effect to repeal both the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Compact, by throwing away, after forty years of conflict with our old foe and modern rival, the fruits of both?—Whether we shall provide and extend the means and materials for employing our mechanics and feeding the laborers of our own country, or transfer the vital aliment of our population to Manchester and Birmingham, which "like the daughters of the horse-leech forever cry give! give!"

Mr. Chairman, Merchants, Mechanics, Fellow-Citizens all, I have lived among you from my birth—my house is here, my children must be with you—my tomb will soon be under your protection—the worldly welfare of my family is incorporated with yours—yet if the angel of death now stood at my elbow, (as soon he will stand) and the coming sentiments were felt to be the last I should utter, I would remind you of the simple but interesting tale of the dying man, his children, and the bundle of sticks—I would say to you, that your interests are one, and that if you stand together, the world cannot hurt you—I would say beware of those who for the first time proclaim the heresy that the manufacturer and mechanic are natural enemies, with opposite interests—and add finally, as my expiring advice. As the book of the law was deposited in the ark of the covenant so repose the law of your hearts in the American System, and your faith shall save you.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The Kentucky Commentor of the 7th instant, contains a communication from Henry Banks, Esq. charging Amos Kendall with having deserted from Mr. Clay to Gen. Jackson, for a stipulated consideration, which he, Mr. Banks, paid him. Mr. B. says, "I knew that Mr. Amos Kendall had been a zealous and confidential friend and supporter of Mr. Henry Clay. I had been a zealous friend of Gen. Jackson, and believed that Mr. Kendall could unfold things which would be prejudicial to Mr. Clay. I urged him to desert or betray Mr. Clay, and to espouse the election of Jackson, and proposed upon several occasions that he should do so. Although he appeared to listen, yet he wavered. At length I proposed, that I would give him ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and a letter of recommendation to Gen. Jackson. He consented to my proposition, and I paid him in money \$50. and the residue in cord wood, and order on Mr. Charles Miles, merchant of Frankfort, for store goods." To the communication in which the above grave charge is preferred, Mr. Banks affixes his signature; and we should suppose that unless he could substantiate what he avers he would not voluntarily become the accuser of so subtle an individual as Mr. Amos Kendall. If his allegation be correct, the degree of Mr. K's baseness

toward Mr. Clay is even greater than the public had before imagined.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Columbia, arrived at New York, on Monday evening, brings London papers to Nov. 30. They are of the highest importance, as will be seen from the extracts. A *General War in Europe* is at least probable. Indeed a passenger who left London a few hours later than the printed dates, states that just before his departure, he saw an Extra issued from the office of the Courier, which stated that Russia had actually declared War against France!

PARIS, Nov. 28.

The whole attention of this country is now turned to the momentous question of the possibility and even probability of war. The Government, after making every effort in its power consistent with French honor, to avoid a struggle, the consequence of which no human eye can foresee will certainly set to work, in the event of unavoidable hostilities, with the greatest energy.—Nor do we doubt that in case of a defensive war, an appeal, frank and firm, of Philip I. to the French nation, would be instantly followed by an enormous development of force, ready and eager to enter the field. Indeed, a war of that nature would be extremely popular. However, in several of our best informed political circles there is still a doubt that a general war will take place; those who frequent them humbly conceive that even in the delicate affairs of Belgium, there does not appear the slightest ground for a foreign interference.—Russia has from the first manifested very little sympathy, to say the least, for the order of things in France. The Autocrat, in his letter to our King, has had the insolence to say that he will not examine the motives that have led Philip to accept the Crown. This evidently announces little good will and forebodes evil. Now neither France nor England can allow the Autocrat, whose immense and apparently powerful empire reaches from pole to pole near Constantinople, to oppose the constitutional progress of the Northern States of Europe.

Austria, moving in the same circle, directs and occupies by her armies the whole Italian Peninsula, excluding from it French and English trade. Such a system as this would be as hostile to the two nations as the Continental blockade of Napoleon. We anticipate then by the natural course of things, an intimate alliance between France and Great Britain. It does not in the least appear to us impossible that commercial treaties might be made between the two countries, and favorable to both. When once France shall have renounced the too violent democratic tendency of her first revolution, and shall have abandoned all idea of the unlimited and mad conquest of her imperial eagles, then the course of events would point out an alliance between us two as the most natural and the most politic proceeding. We have heard with great satisfaction, that this is the probable state of the relations between our governments. Lord Grey's open and noble declaration must lead to this, and I heard that M. de Talleyrand's reports to his Court are of the same bearing. We attribute to this the good state of our Funds ever since the news from Belgium. In the mean time our Government is displaying the most laudable activity, to be in complete readiness for any movement from the Cossack quarter. Marshal Soult labors day and night.

We expect in January, 1831, independently of the great force of National Guards, every where armed and equipped, to have a regular army of 300,000 men on our frontiers. But it is impossible to foresee what numbers an appeal from the Crown would muster in an instant. Our internal state is pretty quiet now. The trial of Ministers is almost forgotten in preparations for national defence. Some disorders have taken place in the Ecole de Droit. A professor of Carlist celebrity, was hissed by the students. One of our Ministers, M. de Merihou, himself spoke to the audience, and order was restored. Our King continues to be extremely popular. I foresaw clearly that our priests would compel the Government to some severe measures. M. de la Mennia's Journal, L'Avenir, has been seized for a most violent appeal to Catholic fanaticism, under the pretext of a persecution from the Crown. There is not amongst the counsellors of his Majesty, nor among the public at large, the most distant idea approaching to persecution. But the fact is, that when the Romish priests are not allowed to command alone, they cry out that they are persecuted. But all this will not do in France.

The German papers which arrived this morning, says the London Courier of Nov. 30th, state that a Russian army to the number of 200,000 men, divided into seven corps, with 400 pieces of cannon, is assembling on the frontier; but it is declared that the object is merely to make a demonstration for the purpose of maintaining peace. This may be true; but after the experience of the Cordon

Sanitaire, we do not place much faith in the pacific assurance when connected with warlike preparation; besides, it is even admitted that the continuance of peace will depend upon certain proceedings in London, and guarantees for the good behaviour of the French Government. The French, however, are not idle; a large army will soon be ready for the field, and the first hostile demonstration against Belgium will be the signal for pouring masses of enthusiastic Frenchmen into Italy, and overthrowing Austria. We do not believe that the Emperor of Russia and his immediate Allies will tempt the chance of such a contest. The command of the Russian army is entrusted to Count Diebitsch, an officer who displayed great judgement in the war with the Turks, but who would be over-matched by any one of hundreds of the old French army.

The popular disturbances in various parts of England continued. A letter of the 30th says that the accounts from the disturbed districts were somewhat more favorable, but there was yet much ground for apprehension.

Views of the New Ministry.—It will be seen by the Speech of Earl Grey in the Lords, that the Administration have pledged themselves spontaneously and solemnly to three great principles of policy, domestic and foreign. His Lordship announced, as the grounds on which he means to rest the claims of his Government to the national approbation and support—

1. A correction of those abuses which have been introduced by time into the representation of the people into Parliament.

2. An unsparing retrenchment of all but the most unavoidable expenses in the public establishments.

3. A complete system of non-interference in all those questions which are now disturbing and distracting the Continent of Europe, so far as the national honor would permit.

If these pledges are kept, it may fairly be presumed that, directly or indirectly, every duty of a Minister, and every right and interest of the nation, may be comprehended and provided for under these heads.

The present administration has been facetiously named "The New Edition of All the Talents, with additions, revised and corrected."

A paragraph under date of Frontiers of Russia, Nov. 9, states that Marshal Dibbitch was expected to superintend a review of the troops, to the number of 200,000, with 400 pieces of cannon, who were to form seven divisions exclusive of the Polish troops. The whole Russian army was in motion in the interior, to occupy the cantonments and garrisons which had been evacuated by the troops sent to the frontiers. A Paris letter of the 27th says that the interior state of France was then pretty quiet—that the trial of the Ministers was almost forgotten, in preparations for national defence, and that by the 1st of January, they expected to have, independently of the National Guards, a regular army of 300,000 on the frontiers.

Accounts from Brussels are to Nov. 28 The Belgian Congress had passed a resolution by a vote of 161 to 23, declaring all the members of the family of Orange Nassau forever excluded from all power in Belgium. They have declared in favor of a monarchy, and against a republic, by a vote of 174 to 13. Nothing had transpired to show what person was likely to be elected to the Sovereignty. M. de Merode, the Prince of Salm Salm, the Archduke Charles of Austria, and others were named. M. de Potter had lost all political influence.

It is stated that Prussian troops were collecting along the whole line of the Belgian frontier. The troops are said to exhibit a great degree of activity and to make an imposing appearance.

The Dutch Blockade of Antwerp and the ports of Flanders had been raised.—The King of the Netherlands had agreed to an armistice proposed by the great powers.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. fire was discovered at Oldtown in a row of buildings occupied as shops and stores. The wind was high and the storm furious, and the progress of the flames could not be arrested, until all in their range had been consumed, and fact the utmost exertions of the citizens were required to save this flourishing village from entire destruction. The principal building burnt was owned by Gen. Veazie. The floor was occupied as a grocery store by G. W. Cummings, whose entire stock of goods, together with his books and accounts were consumed. J. Perly, Esq. is also a sufferer. Not an article was saved from his office—his library, private papers, and demands for collection, all were destroyed. W. Jameson, T. Hunt, A. B. Gilman, and J. T. Davis are also losers. The fire is supposed to have caught from the stove funnel of a shoe making establishment, in a chamber of the buildings. *Bangor Reg.*

On the 4th of Nov. the Directors of the Old Bank of Tennessee committed to the flames upwards of a million of dollars of the notes of that valuable institution.

EXECUTION OF J. J. KNAPP, JR.
This individual has at length paid the penalty of his crimes. He was executed, agreeably to his sentence, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. His demeanor, when placed upon the scaffold, is said to have been tolerably composed, though he was apparently very much dejected. He was supported, during the reading of the death warrant, by two officers, one on either side. Rev. Mr. Cleaveland attended him, by his particular request. We copy from the Transcript of last evening, the following letter, giving a more particular account of this, we hope, last act in the "Salem Tragedy."—*N. E. Pol.*

SALEM, Dec. 31, 1830.

The Execution of Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. took place this morning in the prison yard, about 5 minutes past 9. To the surprise of all, he was as calm and firm, throughout as his brother Frank. The same arrangements were observed as at the former execution, and the number of spectators was about the same, but the proportion of females much smaller. Indeed but few were seen, and these either strangers, or very young persons.

There was no disorder or intemperance witnessed, but there did not appear to be quite so great a degree of solemnity amongst the crowd as on the former occasion. The convulsive spasms continued for about four minutes, when it is supposed Knapp was entirely dead. In thirty minutes, the body was taken down, placed in a coffin, and carried into the goal. I have been informed that Knapp was composed through the night, and slept several hours; that while awake he conversed with calmness as to his condition, and a future state, and employed part of the time in reading the Bible. The Rev. Mr. Cleaveland has attended him constantly for the last fortnight, and was with him two hours this morning. All the religious services, as before, were performed in the prisoner's cell. It is said the miserable criminal has recently exhibited signs of penitence, and a state of mind, which it is hoped will secure that mercy for him, before a higher tribunal, which could not be extended to him here. His last interview with his young grief-stricken wife, took place last evening.

The scene is represented by a person who witnessed it to have been truly heart-rending. She was unable to support herself on leaving his cell. His afflicted father also took his last farewell at the same time. Two or three of his male friends visited him this morning.

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. CALHOUN.

The reported misunderstanding between these two distinguished personages has now ceased to be a matter of conjecture. It is well known that Mr. Calhoun, who was the Secretary of War during the administration of Mr. Monroe, has not only been viewed by the public, as the steadfast friend and supporter of General Jackson, in all those memorable acts which grew out of the Seminole war and the invasion of Florida, then a Spanish province, but that, from that time, he has been regarded by the General himself with all that ardor of attachment which assistance in the hour of peril usually produces. We are not in error, we believe, when we assert that the friends of Gen. Jackson have uniformly ascribed his escape from a Court Martial for an alleged infraction of duty, as well to the decided position taken in his favor by Mr. Calhoun, as to the firmness and personal friendship of Mr. Monroe. We are now advised that some time in September last, some suggestions reached the ears of the old General which tended to establish in his mind a different impression with regard to the opinions entertained of his conduct by Mr. Calhoun. The source from which they came induced him to address a communication to the Vice President, asking an explanation; and it is understood that an answer was returned admitting that upon the receipt of the first intelligence respecting the invasion of Florida, his impressions were unfavorable to that proceeding. This avowal it is said, has had the natural effect to sever the tie that bound them together, and other communications on the same subject have followed as matter of course. Heretofore, Mr. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, has been visited with the General's wrath for his supposed attempt to induce Mr. Monroe to abandon him and it is not therefore improbable that henceforth Mr. Calhoun will come in for his full share of the odium which, in the General's mind, may attend such deception.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of the President have been confirmed by the Senate. JAMES W. RIPLEY, Collector of Passamaquoddy district; WM. CLAGGETT, Naval officer at Portsmouth, N. H. LEONARD M. PARKER, Naval officer, Boston; WM. G. HAMMON, Surveyor and inspector, Newport, R. I. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Surveyor and inspector, Norfolk, Va.

Census of Massachusetts. 610,014; in 1820, 523,159. There are 14,110 more females than males in the state; 8739 aliens; 7006 blacks; 275 deaf and dumb; 245 blind.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

CHURCH AND STATE.

We are in the habit of hearing often from a certain quarter allusion to the union of Church and State. If an intimation is given in favor of the oppressed Indians; if an attempt is made to sanctify the Sabbath and protect it against unnecessary labor and especially against profanation by carrying the mail; in short is any moral reform attempted—we find certain public men and certain Newspapers raise at once the cry of Church and State party. None are more sincerely opposed to such a union than ourselves. We hope never to witness an hierarchy in this country, because we believe its effect would be fatal to real religion; and still we have no respect for the man or public papers, who are constantly sounding alarm on this subject. We have a more elevated opinion of the piety of the American Clergy and of the Christian community than to believe, for a moment, that they wish such a union; and we have too high an opinion of their good sense to believe that they can contemplate it as in any manner practicable. The intelligence and good sense of the people, the value set upon vital religion, our established political institutions, and our strong Republican feeling are a sufficient guarantee against the union of Church and State.

Those, who raise this cry, have no fears.—The object with some is to bring the influence of vice to bear in favor of their political advancement; and with others to effect, as far as possible, that most dangerous of all unions,—the union of Vice and the State. Virtue and the State ought to be firmly united. The moment we dissolve this union our Republic is in danger. Virtue in the people and in the Government is the life blood of a Republic.

We have said that we entertain no apprehension of an hierarchy in the United States; and yet there is a combination of political and ecclesiastical hypocrisy extensively encouraged in many states, and particularly in our own state, which we deem dangerous to the interest both of the Church and State—we mean that class of men who assume outwardly the sanctity of the Priest, while they possess inwardly the craft and subtlety of the political partizan—who, while they pretend to build up the kingdom of Christ, are exerting all their energies in the turmoil of political warfare.

"My kingdom is not of this world," was the emphatic declaration of the great head of the Church, and it will be the language of all his true ministers. When, therefore, we see a minister of the Gospel crowding into political life, when we see him foremost in party intrigue, bringing about the worst political ends by the most vile means, a spectacle is presented the consequences of which are far more to be dreaded than the imaginary bugbear of Church and State Union. The evil, which characters of this description do, is felt equally in politics and religion. They are a canker preying upon the vitals of both.

We will not, at this time, point to examples of corrupt political ministers. We however have them in our eyes—for the present we leave them to the chastisement of conscience.

We wish not to be misunderstood, we mean no disrespect to the various denominations of ministers in our country—we respect ministerial character—we honor the man whose life shows that he respects himself and the cause in which he professes to engage. It is the political Priest only that we condemn. Should we be asked what political rights and duties we assign to ministers of the gospel; we hesitate not to answer that they have the same rights and should be subject to the same duties as all other citizens—moral worth should determine their vote—and to instill into the people and Government a deep sense of christian morality should be their only aim. In the intrigues of party they should never join. Should they be elected to office, to them the test of every measure should be its moral effect, totally regardless of its bearing on party. They should above all things bear in mind that, while they "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," it is their high and appropriate duty to "render unto God the things which are God's." Political contention is neither their right nor duty.

Whether there have not been, & whether there still are not in the Legislature of our State political Preachers, who bring disgrace on themselves and on religion by their officious intermeddling in party strife we leave to the reader to decide.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

The Jackson papers are so incessantly driving at the American System, that we should have our columns constantly full were we to attempt to answer them. Their object does not appear to be light but darkness. The reader of a Jackson paper on the Tariff would conclude that the protecting duties were a grievous and oppressive taxation. Taxes, Taxes, Taxes, are constantly sounding in our ears. This does well enough for the purposes of the party and it is all they can do. If they are called upon for the why and the wherefore they are silent. We would thank them to point us to one article of Domestic manufacture on which the protecting duties bear, which does not come cheaper to the consumer, than it would if we depended on foreign supply.

The following extract from the Village Record, a Pennsylvania paper, places the propriety of the duty on Sugar in a very clear light.—We love to meet such good sense and sound argument in so few words. Our friends have in these few lines an argument in favor of this duty which cannot be answered.

The Tariff will be attacked in detail. To detach Louisiana from the American System party, the pro-

tecting duty on sugar will be repealed, if the anti-tariff party can get enough dough faces to join them.

It is a very nice question. At first blush every one, here, in Pennsylvania, at least, would say—"To be sure, take off the duty on sugar. Reduce it from three cents to one cent. It is a necessary of life, and indispensable to the comfort of the poor. Why should we pay three cents a pound, on two cents a pound, on all we use, to fatten the overfed rich planter of Louisiana.

In reply, we ask the question: Did you ever get sugar so cheap and so good in your life? Very true—but how comes it? Because the duty, by protecting in its infancy, the Louisiana planter, has encouraged him to introduce the cultivation of Sugar there—invested heavy capital in the business. It has greatly extended, and is still extending. The quantity raised in the United States, competition with the West India and other, has reduced the price more than the tax. The poor are benefited, not oppressed by the duty. In a few years, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, will not only be able to supply the home market, but export sugar.—Domestic competition will reduce the price to its minimum. In a few years we shall get sugar at 6 cents.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1831.

The members elect of the House of Representatives assembled at ten o'clock, and on being called to order by Mr. Harris of Portland, Mr. White of Monmouth was appointed Chairman. After the members had drawn ballots for seats, a committee of five was appointed to receive the credentials of members, and report if a quorum was present. The committee soon reported that a quorum was present. Mr. Boutelle of Waterville, was then charged with a message to the Executive that a quorum of the House was present and ready to be qualified. The Governor and Council then came in and administered the usual oaths.

The House then proceeded to the choice of a Clerk. Previous to receiving the votes a communication from Mr. Child, the former Clerk, was read from the Chair, stating that he was not a candidate.

The whole number of votes given for a Clerk was 139
Necessary to a choice 70
Thornton McGaw, of Bangor, had 84
James Brooks, of Portland, 52
Scattering 3
Mr. McGaw was declared elected, and being conducted to the Clerk's desk, he thanked the House for the mark of confidence bestowed upon him, and was qualified and entered upon his duties.—The Chairman then stated that it was the duty of the Clerk to preside and retired.

A committee was then raised to receive, sort and count the votes for Speaker.

Whole number of votes 140
Necessary to a choice 71
John Ruggles of Thomaston, had 85
Eliakim Seamman of Pittston, 52
Scattering 3
Mr. Ruggles being declared elected, took the Chair and addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I should feel myself unworthy of the station which you have assigned to me, could I be insensible to the distinguished proof you have afforded me of your confidence and respect. For this gratifying manifestation of your partiality, accept, I pray you, my most unfeigned acknowledgements. I have had too much experience here not to be deeply sensible how much more I am indebted to the kindness and indulgence of others, than to any superior qualifications of my own, for that measure of success in discharging the duties of the Chair, now again committed to me, which may have in some degree, propitiated your favorable regard.

We are now entering upon a session which will call for the application of great industry, ability and practical wisdom to the consideration of subjects in the highest degree important and interesting to the people of this State; and may we not entertain a confidence, that, by devoting our best faculties to the public service in the fear of the Constitution and in the spirit of harmony and concord, we shall secure to ourselves the public approbation. If, in the highly honorable and responsible station, in which you have been pleased to place me, I shall be so fortunate as to render efficient aid in facilitating the business of the session, and in maintaining the honor and dignity of the House, I shall feel that I have much cause for self-congratulation.

But, Gentlemen, we cannot hope for a favorable issue to our labors without invoking to our assistance the councils of Him who hath the wisdom and the power to direct us to the adoption of such measures as shall be most conducive to the public good. With such reliance, in aid of patriotic exertions, may we not look forward to the happiest & most satisfactory results, and find our reward

in the cheering and approving voice of the people whose servants we are.

In the afternoon, committees were appointed upon the returns of votes for Governor, for employing a Messenger, and some other preparatory business.—And an order was passed to invite the several Ministers of the Gospel in the town to officiate in rotation as Chaplains to the House.

SENATE.

The Senators elect except the members from Washington who had not arrived, met in the Senate Chamber at ten o'clock, and proceeded in the usual ceremonies of organization, some of which being similar to the proceedings of the House, need not be repeated.—Mr. Steele of Oxford was appointed Chairman. The votes for President were as follows—

Robert P. Dunlap had	10
Sanford Kingsberry	6
Scattering	2

Whereupon Robert P. Dunlap was declared duly elected, and on taking the Chair addressed the Board as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, Called once more to this important trust, I should be doing injustice to my feelings upon this occasion, did I withhold the expression of my grateful acknowledgements, for this unequivocal proof of your confidence.

Though somewhat experienced in the duties of the Chair, I do not claim exemption from error, and while I must rely upon your candor and solicit your indulgence, I honestly promise pure intention and untiring industry, in executing the duties assigned me by your partiality. Coming as you do from the very bosom of the people acquainted with their various interests, and convened to deliberate upon subjects, essential to the permanence of those institutions upon which depend the existence of our government, I feel a confidence your unremitting exertions will be directed, to the faithful and correct discharge of duty; and may we not hope, that under the favor and protection of a beneficent Providence, our free Commonwealth will continue to move on in the path of improvement, blessed as it is with a government of equal laws, administered by the people's Representatives for the people's benefit.

The votes for Secretary were as follows. Nathaniel S. Littlefield 10, Eben'r. Hutchinson 5, Scattering 1.—Whereupon Nathaniel S. Littlefield of Bridgton, was declared duly elected.

Charles Morris was chosen Messenger. An order passed fixing the time of meeting each day at half past 9 o'clock in the morning and half past two in the afternoon, till otherwise ordered, except on Mondays when the session will commence at eleven o'clock.

A joint committee was appointed to examine the returns of votes for Governor, who immediately after adjournment attended to that duty.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6. The President announced to the board the appointment of the following standing committees:

On bills in the second reading—Messrs. Kingsberry, Sweat, Megquier, Gardner, Davee, Dole, Steele, Hutchings and Hinds.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Ingalls, Pike, Hall, Fuller, Harding Hutchinson, Drummond and Gardner.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, the Secretary was ordered to invite the several ordained ministers of the town, to officiate as Chaplains alternately, according to seniority.

AFTERNOON. A message was sent down to the House proposing a convention of the Senate with the House in the Representatives' Chamber to-morrow at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing seven Counsellors to advise the Governor for the current political year, and also for choosing a Secretary of State.—The House concurred.

The committee to sort and count the votes for Governor, reported that the whole number of votes given in was

Necessary to a choice,	59092
Samuel E. Smith, had	29547
Jonathan G. Hinton, had	30215
Scattering,	28639
Plurality for Samuel E. Smith, 1874.	238

Mr. Kingsberry moved that the report be so far amended as to strike out the votes received from the towns of Gilead and Dearborn. After considerable discussion the question on amendment was taken by yeas and nays.

YEAS.—Kingsberry, Eastman, Hinds, Morse, Gardner, Steele, Harding and Drummond—8.

NAYS.—Hall, Dole, Dunlap, Hutchings, Hutchinson, Davee, Megquier, Ingalls, Goodwin, Sweat and Pike—11.

Mr. Hinds moved that the report be so far amended, as to strike out the votes from the town of Winslow and Plantation No. 17. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Ingalls, Dole, Hutchinson, Kingsberry, and Hinds took a part, the question was taken by yeas and nays—

YEAS, Hinds, Kingsberry, Eastman and Gardner—4

NAYS, Megquier, Dunlap, Ingalls, Davee, Hall, Hutchinson, Hutchings, Drummond, Goodwin, Morse, Pike, Steele, Sweat and Harding—14.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A respectable young man by the name of George Crosby, was knocked down between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday evening, near the farm of Judge Putnam on the Boston road, and robbed of nine hundred dollars, a gold watch and other valuable articles. Crosby was on his way from Salem to Boston, a foot, and the ruffians who attacked him were armed with pistols and dirks. He was stunned by a blow on the head, wounded several times in the left side, and then robbed and thrown over a fence; his wounds however it is said are not dangerous. Having recovered his senses, he was enabled to proceed to the house of Judge Putnam, as we learn, where every assistance was rendered him. A reward of \$200 has been offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

B. Gaz.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The returns of votes so far as received, for members of Congress, in New Jersey, are favorable to the National Republican party. In Essex county the friends of Mr. Clay have received a majority of about 1300; in Middlesex county 3 or 400; in Bergen county one or two hundred; Morris county a small majority. There is said to be a great gain as compared with the State election last Summer. The members of Congress are chosen by a general ticket and it is believed the whole of the National Republican list is chosen.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We refer our readers to the Legislative Journal in another part of our paper for their proceeding until Friday.—We had not received Governor Smith's message when our paper went to press. It was probably delivered on Saturday.

¶ We are obliged to omit the proceedings of the House on Thursday for want of room.

MARRIED.

In Livermore, Mr. Plina Bradford to Miss Sally—and Mr. Thomas Knox to Miss Lydia, daughters of Mr. Elijah Stevens, all of L. In Canton, Mr. James Allen, Jr. to Miss Lavina Cayer—Mr. Salmon Dyke to Miss Betsey Eastman.

In Sumner, 16th ult. Mr. Rufus K. Merrill to Miss Patty Starbard.

DIED.

In Waterford, on the 15th ult. very suddenly, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. John Atherton, aged 64. In Paris, on the 31st ult. Mr. Sylvanus Stardevant, aged about 50. In Hartford, 13th ult. Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Washburn, aged 62. In Jay, Mr. Nathaniel Jackson, aged about 70—Mr. Joseph Thomas, aged about 24.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!!

THE subscriber will sell the remainder of his Stock in trade, at very reduced prices, on a reasonable credit. ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

Iron, Steel & Hardware.

THOMAS B. BROOKS INFORMS his customers in the County of Oxford, that he has removed his place of business from Portland to Hallowell, and has added to his large stock of HARDWARE a complete assortment of

IRON & STEEL,

flat, square and round. Also—Cut NAILS, Window GLASS, Hollow WARE, &c. &c. all of which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail, for cash or approved credit.

January 4, 1830. 20 3

Notice!

THE subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make immediate payment without delay.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

The HERMIT IN LONDON, or sketches of English Manners. A LEXICON OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the use of Schools and Libraries, with several hundred Engravings, by Hervey Wilbur.

ADDRESSES to the DEITY, by James Fordyce, D. D.

FANSHAW, an interesting tale. The POETICAL WORKS of Campbell, Montgomery, Rogers, Lamb and Henry Kirke White, complete in one volume, octavo, with portraits.

ELIZABETH, or Exiles of Liberia, a tale founded upon facts.

The fashionable AMERICAN LETTER WRITER, or the art of polite correspondence, containing a variety of plain and elegant letters on Business, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Relationship, Friendship, &c. with forms of Complimentary Cards,—to the whole is prefixed directions for letter writing and rules for composition.

The FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE, dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy, by the author of Hobomok. A fat kitchen markets a lean will—Economy is a poor man's revenue, extravagance a rich man's ruin—THIRD EDITION, corrected by the author, to which is added "Hints to persons of moderate fortune."

Norway Village, Jan. 4, 1831.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Jan. 1. 1831.

Morrill Bradbury—Stephen Cummings—Benjamin Fuller—Asa Holt—Wm. Lovejoy—John Richardson 3.

for WM. REED, P. M.

by INCREASE ROBINSON, A. P. M.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

A Farm

For Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated in the town of Oxford, on the post road from Craigie's Mills (so called) to Poland Corner—containing fifty acres of LAND with a DWELLING-HOUSE and Barn thereon—it being the farm on which Mr. Nathan Rowe now lives. Terms of sale made easy.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, an active Boy from 16 to 18 years of age. One who has a good education and can come well recommended will receive good encouragement.

Observer Office, Jan. 10.

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVARIABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successively administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scalds Head, & Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring. DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Meazles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHES. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents. 2

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. COXWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

¶ Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Ang. 31 9

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

OF MAINE

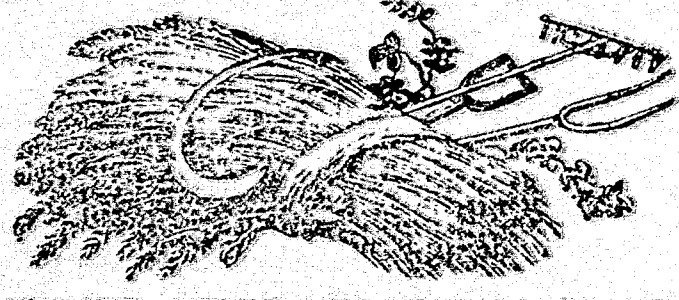
WILL hold their semi-annual meeting at the Exchange Coffee House in Portland on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1831, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is particularly urged, as business of importance will come under consideration.

The adjourned annual meeting will take place on the same day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the same place.

Per order BENJ. D. BARTLETT,

Bath, Dec. 8, 1830. Rec'g. Sec'y.

AGRICULTURE--UTILITY.



[From the Annales D'Horticulture.]

THE UTILITY OF FRUIT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

One of the best aliments, and the best appropriated to the different ages of life, is that which our fruits afford. They present to man a light nourishment, of easy digestion, and produce a chyle admirably adapted to the functions of the human body. But in the use of fruits, care should be taken, that they are fully ripe and of a good quality. Those which a delicate palate does not relish, are not, in general, healthy; those which are green, or have not obtained perfect maturity, are very injurious, and often occasion diseases, especially when the stomach is feeble or when they are eaten for a long time. It has been remarked, that children and females have a particular taste for green fruit, and this taste has become too common among all classes, either from poverty or ignorance. Thoroughly ripe fruit, eaten with bread, is perhaps the most innocent of all aliments, and will even insure health and strength. The author of this article, has made the experiment. He passed a whole year, without taking any other food, than fruit, bread and water, without his power, or vigor, having been diminished in the least, notwithstanding the great exercise which he constantly took.

There are fruits, which when perfectly ripe, can be eaten to excess, without inconvenience. Such as grapes, cherries, and currants; the other kinds never occasion ill consequences, if they are eaten only to satisfy the demands of nature. They are injurious, when large quantities are taken into the stomach, already filled with viands, and other food. There are certain stomachs with which fruits do not equally well agree; but still they are not injurious in such cases if taken with moderation. That kind of laxness which certain fruits, produce, such as melons, peaches, apricots, &c. is prevented, by taking a glass of wine after having eaten them.

It is much to be regretted, that our country is so generally devoid of fruit, when it can be so easily raised and at such a trifling expense. The small number of fruit trees, which are to be seen around our villages, are generally of very inferior kinds; and it seems that the people are disposed, in order to render them more unhealthy, to cut the fruits before they are ripe. It is in conformity to an order of things, so adverse to the public good, that on the one side the privation of fruit renders the regimen of the inhabitants unfavorable to health, and on the other, the custom of eating bad and imperfectly ripe fruit, occasions sickness.

This state of things, so pernicious to the happiness of the country, must continue, as long as the ignorance of the people, in relation to the first duties of life, reigns throughout the departments. It is the duty of the independent proprietors to enlighten the laborious cultivators of the soil and to encourage them to plant orchards of fruit trees. There should not exist a cottage to which there is annexed any land, without having some good fruit trees about it. This kind of crop, which is so easily obtained, would be a great nutritive resource for the inhabitants, not only during summer, but the whole of the year; for plums, apples and pears can be readily dried. This variety being introduced into the dietetic regimen, would contribute not a little, to the health of the people.

The numerous advantages, which the laboring classes may derive from the cultivation of good kinds of fruits, are better understood in Germany, than in France, although the natural advantages which our soil affords are much superior. In traversing the territories of Germany, there is to be seen near each habitation, a vineyard or garden of fruit trees. The villages are surrounded with them, and there are but few families, who do not make use of fruits, during the summer, and preserve a certain quantity for winter. The surplus is sold in the cities. There are to be seen, upon the Rhine and other rivers of Germany, boats laden with dried apples, pears and plums. These fruits are objects of considerable commercial importance. It is desirable that the departmental horticultural societies should offer premiums, to encourage the proprietors of small estates to plant fruit trees of the best kinds.

As this belief is sufficiently general, that fruits produce diseases, and especially the dysentery, we think it our duty to introduce the following passage, in relation to this subject, which is to be found in the *advice to the people upon their health*, by Tissot.

"There is a pernicious prejudice, with which all are too generally imbued,—it is, that fruits are injurious in the dysentery, and that they produce and increase it. There is not, perhaps, a more false prejudice.

"Bad fruits, and those which have imperfectly ripened, in unfavorable seasons, may occasion cholics and sometimes diarrhoeas,—often constipations and diseases of the nerves and skin, but never epidemic dysentery. Ripe fruits, of all kinds, and especially those of summer, are the true preservatives against this malady. The greatest injury they can do, is in dissolving the humors, and particularly the bile, of which they are the true solvents, and occasion a diarrhoea; but even this diarrhoea is a protection against the dysentery. It has not been observed, that this disease is more common during those seasons when fruits are very abundant. It is also believed that it is more rare and less severe than heretofore, and this can surely be attributed, if it is true, but to the more numerous plantations of fruit trees, which has rendered fruit very common.

"When the dysentery has prevailed, I have eaten less animal food, and more fruit, and I have never had the slightest attack. Several physicians have adopted the same regimen.

"I have seen eleven patients in the same house; nine were obedient to the directions given and ate fruit; they recovered. The grandmother and a child which she was most partial to, died. She prescribed to the child burnt wine, oil, powerful aromatics, and forbade the use of fruit; it died. She followed the same course and met the like fate.

"This disease was destroying a Swiss regiment, which was stationed in a garrison in the southern part of France. The captain purchased the grapes of several acres of vines. The sick soldiers were either carried to the vineyard, or were supplied with grapes from it, if they were too feeble to be removed. They ate nothing else; not another died,—nor were any more attacked with the complaint, after they commenced eating grapes.

"A minister was attacked with the dysentery, and the medicines which were administered gave no relief; he saw by accident, some red currants, and had a great desire to eat them; he ate three pounds, between seven o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening; he was better during the day, and entirely cured the next."

"I could accumulate a great number of like facts, but the above are sufficient to convince the most incredulous. Far from prohibiting the use of fruits, when the dysentery prevails, too many of them cannot be eaten. The discretions of the police instead of interdicting them should cause the markets to be abundantly supplied with them. This is a truth, which intelligent persons no longer doubt. Experience has demonstrated and it is founded in reason, since fruits remove all the causes of dysentery.

A COMPOSITION FOR SHOES.

Take one pint of boiled linsed oil—two ounces yellow wax—one ounce Burgundy pitch—two ounces spirits of turpentine. Melt the ingredients well together, over a slow fire, and apply the composition to the shoes with an ordinary brush, repeating the operation as often as the ointment will dry in the sun. This composition not only renders the shoes more impervious to wet, but preserves and gives a tone to the leather, and enables it afterwards to take an exceedingly fine polish from blacking. I would therefore recommend its use, not only for strong shoes to gardeners, farmers, sportsman, &c. who are obliged to be much exposed to the wet, but for shoes and boots in general. The composition may be kept in an earthen cup or gallipot for a length of time, and laid by for use as occasion requires.

Gardner's Magazine.

A smart young chap who lives 'down east,' gives the following account of his 'venture' after arriving in Boston.—"Nothing happened worth mentioning on the road, nor till next morning after I got here, and put up in Elm st. I then got off my watch pretty curiously, as you shall be informed. I was down in the bar-room and thought it well enough to look pretty considerable smart, and now and then compared my watch with the clock in the bar, and found it was near eight as ever it was—when a fellow stepped up to me and says he, and ask'd how I'd trade? and says I, for what! and says he, for your watch—and says I, any way that will be a fair shake. Upon that says he, I'll give you my watch and five dollars. Says I, its done. He gave me five dollars, and I gave him my watch. Now, says I, give me your watch, and says he, with a loud laugh, I hain't got none; and that kind a turn'd the laugh on me. Thinks I, let them laugh that lose. Soon as the laugh was well over, the fellow thought he'd try the watch to his ear—why says he, it don't go—no says I, not without it is carried—then I began to laugh—he tried to open it and couldn't start it a hair, and broke his thumb nail into the bargain. Won't she open, says he?—Not's I know on, says I, then the laugh seemed to take a turn. Don't you think I got off old Britannia pretty well considering?"

If we did not take great pains, and were not at great expense to corrupt our nature, our nature would never corrupt us.

SUMMARY.

The following remarkable account of a death caused by intemperance, is furnished by a correspondent well acquainted with the facts. The body was found on the 11th inst.—"On Saturday last, the body of Mr. Henry Folsom, aged 44, of Jefferson, was found partly covered with snow, within six rods of his own house. On Monday preceding he went from home to perform several days' labor in Washington and his family, supposing him engaged in his work felt no alarm at his absence through the week. But one of those abominations, a grog shop brought him up—and as it grew dark he attempted to return to his house about half a mile distant, much intoxicated. A severe storm commenced an hour or two afterwards. He was found as above, after lying five days within six rods of his house, within ten feet of the spring to which some of his family went many times a day for water, and within six feet of a trodden path leading from his house to the main road and to the near neighbors, and which was travelled by several of the family every day. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict given that he came to his death "by intoxication and by the inclemency of the weather."

[Brunswick Journal.]

CONNECTICUT RIVER NAVIGATION.—A meeting was lately held at Hartford, consisting of citizens of that town, to consider the subject of the proposed steamboat line up the Connecticut to Wells' river. A good spirit was manifested and half the stock allotted to that city was immediately taken up. The Haverhill N. H. Post says that when the steamboats are established the transportation for that part of the country will be done to and from N. York for \$15 a ton, whereas it now costs them \$40 to and from Boston, a saving of \$25 per ton, or a premium of that amount to all who go to N. York instead of Boston as they do at present!

From the Gardiner Eastern Chronicle. IMPROVEMENT IN HAT-MAKING.—Mr. Editor,—I have been much pleased with a recent improvement in the art of stiffening hats, or rather of rendering them perfectly elastic, by a young man of your village.

I yesterday examined a hat made by Mr. L. L. Macomber, of Gardiner. Its weight with its trimmings was 4 1-2 oz. You might double it up and put it into your breeches pocket and so perfectly elastic was it that by a slight shaking it would spring out into as perfect a form if it had never been doubled at all.—Mr. Macomber has secured a patent for his improvement, and I hope he will be amply rewarded for his ingenuity. It is encouraging to find our young working men diligently seeking to improve their respective arts. Mr. Macomber, not many years since, invented a machine for planking hats, which has very much simplified that process, and proved to be a valuable labor saving machine. Success to the workers. Yours, &c. E. H.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

The Wiscasset Intelligencer states that Messrs. Jona. Chapman, S. Hogden and W. Teague, three worthy members of society, were drowned near Damariscotta Mills, a little after sunset, in the storm 11th inst. by the filling of a boat. Josiah Myrick, Esq. was in the boat with the two first, but, by throwing off some of his clothes, succeeded in reaching the shore, half a mile, almost exhausted.

Mr. Teague lost his life by going to their assistance in a boat, which upset; Mr. Ira Hopkins was with him, but clung to the boat, and drifted ashore.—Messrs. Chapman and Hogden have left large families of children. Messrs. H. and Teague were good swimmers, and the voice of Mr. H. was heard three quarters of an hour by his friends on shore, who could not aid him.

In the case of THERON CHENEY, a minor of 15 years of age, convicted at Dedham, in the County of Norfolk, of robbery, with a deadly weapon, Committed on the person of CYRUS PATRIDGE, a lad of the same age, the Governor and Council have commuted his punishment from Death to confinement in the State Prison for life.

Boston Pat.

Mantua-Making AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW RENDERS her most sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their former patronage, and will assure them that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to oblige those who may favour her with their future custom. She has received the LATEST and most approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Pelisses, Habits, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; and has for sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Calashes, Caps, Turbans, &c. &c.

Also—for sale as above, a good assortment of BAND BOXES. Norway Village, Nov. 15. 23

CAUTION.

AN attempt is making to give currency to a spurious Composition called JEWETT'S PILLS, on the strength of the high reputation of the genuine article which has been so extensively used and so universally esteemed for the last three years.

The genuine Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific are prepared from the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and are not the formula of any Physician of this country. The spurious Pills profess to be prepared from a receipt of a late Physician in New-Hampshire, of the same name, and on the strength of this alone, an effort is made to introduce a spurious article totally dissimilar from the genuine!

These Pills are an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, weakness of the limbs, loss of appetite, dizziness, &c.

NEW CERTIFICATES

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article the following Certificates, (which among others have been voluntarily presented within the last three days) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.

The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness an indescribable faintness, heart burn, and a great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them. A few months since I made a trial of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills (prepared by H. Plumley.) The Relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL. Boston, September 16,

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville.

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley,) in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Disease of the Liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy.

(Signed) A. S. GRENVILLE. Cambridgeport, September 16, 1827.

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Gottingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of Disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering that affections superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed) CHARLES FREDERICK BAUNLIN, M. D.

The genuine Pills, marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent, for the Proprietor, who has also for sale Jewett's Bitters, and Stomach Plasters, with a general assortment of Family Medicines. Norway Aug. 9. 1amly9

GRAND RESTORATIVE OR, GERMAN ELIXIR, For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Phurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and most diseases of the Lungs.

THE fatal tendency of diseases which affect the organs of the chest is well known, and if except the acute epidemic diseases, it will be found that affections of the lungs constitute a greater share of the bill of mortality than all other diseases.

It is therefore highly necessary that persons who are affected with colds or coughs, (however slight they may appear at first,) should be particular in applying a remedy in season. A large proportion of the persons who die by consumption, and at first only affected by a slight cough, and had that been cured, they would have escaped that almost fatal disorder.

This Elixir was the discovery of a medical gentleman in Germany, who devoted a long time to the examination of the cause, nature, and cure of

Pulmonary Complaints has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has wrought a perfect cure. He for a long time kept the discovery a profound secret but for a large sum of money, was induced to sell the recipe to an American Physician who had resided several years in Munich, by whom it was recently sent to this country.

Many certificates in corroboration of the above statements might be easily procured, but the Proprietors are so well assured of its beneficial effects that they offer it to the afflicted with the fullest confidence of its success. For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. June 21, 1830. 1amly 52

THE OXFORD OBSERVER, IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, At Two Dollars per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE MONTHLY TRAVELLER.

THE Monthly (Boston) Traveller, from its large, close pages, and small type, has already furnished a larger quantity of miscellaneous reading for the price (two dollars) than any magazine in this section of the country. But the publishers, encouraged by its growing popularity and increasing circulation, are determined to spare no exertions to add still more to its value, and to deserve additional support. They will therefore enlarge the second volume, which is to commence in January, without increasing the price. Each number will then contain forty large pages, being one fourth more in number, and quantity of reading, than those of the first volume; and furnishing a much greater amount of matter, for the trifling annual charge, than any cotemporary work in the Union. The original plan, hitherto so successful, will still be pursued—to call with care the choicest flowers of learning, science, poetry, and general miscellany, from the pages of the most popular foreign and American magazines, and each month to form such a bouquet, as, it is hoped, may meet the approbation of the numerous lovers of light reading.

Contents of the Number for November.

Rosedale, Women of Business, Intellectual Habits, The Panther Hunter, Moral Painting, New England, The Country Bachelor, Compliments, Reminiscence, Autumn, The Scissors Grinder, Order of Creation, Female Beauty, Superstition, Confessions of a Suicide, Religion, History of Paul Shack, Phrenology Unsupported by Science, The Dandy, Female Education, The Souvenir for 1831, The Human Mind, The Missionaries, Insect Transformation, The Closing of life, Elaine's Rock, Advice to Youth, Rosalia, Irish Travelling, Varieties.—POETRY.—The Broken Vow, Unshaken Constancy, To ———, What is Life? The Bridal, The Wife, Aspen Tree, Lines, Oh Well do I Remember, Sabbath Noon.

CONDITIONS.—1. The Monthly Traveller is published regularly on the 15th of each month, at No. 63, Court-Street, Boston. 2. Each number contains thirty-two pages, large octavo, in handsome brevier and minion type, stitched in a printed cover. At the close of the volume, an appropriate title page and table of contents will be furnished. 3. Terms, \$2 a year in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing;—otherwise, 2,50. Nov. 16.

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J.B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN, AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality. Portland, March, 1830. 4Sif

WOOD! WOOD!! WANTED immediately in payment for the Oxford Observer, 50 CORDS WOOD. Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in wood for the ensuing year, will receive their papers at the advance price, provided they deliver it soon. Dec. 21.